OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

Total employment in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area rose to 476,800 in December, up 3,800 from the month earlier. All of the increase occurred in the household series survey as the payroll survey of the wage and salary jobs showed a 400 drop. Employment totals still trail last December by 3,300.

Unemployment in the six-county metro area continued to improve, down to 25,400 in December. The estimated 1,400 drop in the number of jobless was the major factor contributing to the lower 5.1 percent unemployment rate. Since last December, the number of unemployed has declined 7,100 and the rate has steadily fallen.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Oklahoma City MSA totaled 403,600 in December, down 400 from the revised November estimate. This year, the magnitude of normal seasonal increase in trade and mining was not sufficient to offset losses in the other industry divisions. In recent years, only 1984 had a job decline in the November-December estimation period. The other monthly gainer was transportation-public utilities as government employment remained flat. Predictably, construction was the loss leader, down 400 from the previous month. Job declines in the other industry divisions were relatively minor.

For the year, service and construction had employment gains of 2,100 and 400 respectively. On the downside, trade fell 2,500, followed closely by job reductions of 2,000 in government and 900 in the manufacturing industry.

The 35,100 manufacturing production workers earned $17.00 more each week in December than they did in November. This was the result of a seven-tenths of an hour longer workweek and a 22 cent rise in hourly wages. This is basically the same as the year-to-year comparison.

A very different pattern emerges when we look at the net changes between durables and nondurables over the month and the year. Rising wage rates, up 75 cents for the year, are consistently pushing durables' earnings to higher plateaus. Nondurable workers, on the other hand, have seen an erosion of weekly pay as hourly wage rates have retreated by 25 cents since last December.

OKLAHOMA CITY
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r	NOV 87 DEC 87	DEC 86 DEC 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	502,200	499,800	512,600	2,400	-10,400
Unemployment	25,400	26,800	32,500	-1,400	-7,100
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.4	6.3	xxx	xxx
Employment	476,800	473,000	480,100	3,800	-3,300

OKLAHOMA CITY
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r	DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r	DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r
ALL MANUFACTURING	475.27	458.27	459.06	41.8	41.1	42.0	11.37	11.15	10.93
Durable Goods	508.77	481.99	478.82	41.6	40.3	41.6	12.23	11.96	11.51
Prim. & Fab. Metal	435.73	422.24	406.08	48.2	46.4	43.9	9.04	9.10	9.25
Machinery	524.15	475.69	494.25	41.5	38.8	42.1	12.63	12.26	11.74
Nondurable Goods	389.66	398.79	405.92	42.4	43.3	43.0	9.19	9.21	9.44
Food & Kindred Products	327.75	345.49	348.49	43.7	45.4	45.2	7.50	7.61	7.71
Printing & Pub.	420.95	413.60	383.08	39.6	40.0	38.5	10.63	10.34	9.95

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r	NOV 87 DEC 87	DEC 86 DEC 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	301.6	300.9	301.3	0.7	0.3
MANUFACTURING	50.3	50.2	50.8	0.1	-0.5
DURABLE GOODS	38.8	38.7	39.3	0.1	-0.5
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	0.2
Primary & Fabricated Metals	11.2	11.2	10.5	0.0	0.7
Primary Metal Industries	1.9	1.9	1.5	0.0	0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	9.3	9.3	9.0	0.0	0.3
Fab. Struc.Metal Products	5.6	5.5	5.2	0.1	0.4
Machinery	13.5	13.6	13.8	-0.1	-0.3
Mach.Except Electric	10.2	10.3	10.6	-0.1	-0.4
Const.& Related Machinery	4.3	4.3	4.4	0.0	-0.1
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	0.1
Transportation Equipment	7.0	6.9	8.3	0.1	-1.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	11.5	11.5	11.5	0.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
MINING	17.3	17.3	17.4	0.0	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	11.5	11.9	12.3	-0.4	-0.8
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	22.8	22.7	22.8	0.1	0.0
Transportation	15.3	15.2	15.1	0.1	0.2
Comm.& Public Utilities	7.5	7.5	7.7	0.0	-0.2
TRADE	75.1	74.2	74.2	0.9	0.9
Wholesale Trade	18.1	18.3	18.6	-0.2	-0.5
Retail Trade	57.0	55.9	55.6	1.1	1.4
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	17.2	17.4	17.3	-0.2	-0.1
Banking	4.1	4.3	4.6	-0.2	-0.5
SERVICES	71.1	71.5	69.3	-0.4	1.8
Health Services	22.0	22.0	20.8	0.0	1.2
Hospitals	12.1	12.0	11.3	0.1	0.8
Educational Services	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	0.2
GOVERNMENT	36.3	35.7	37.2	0.6	-0.9
Federal	4.6	4.6	4.8	0.0	-0.2
State	5.8	5.3	6.1	0.5	-0.3
Local	25.9	25.8	26.3	0.1	-0.4

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

Employment in the Tulsa Metropolitan Area rose to 331,100 in December, or some 3,200 above the revised November estimate. This increase marked a return to the normal seasonal employment trend which has not been experienced in the Tulsa area during the previous two years. Unemployment continued its decline with 1,600 fewer jobless reported than in November. The total labor force increased by 1,600 over the month, moving the December jobless rate downward to 6.8 percent. This was an improvement of one-half percent below the revised November rate and one-and-one half percent lower than a year ago.

While unemployment dropped 5,600 over the year and current employment moved to 2,900 higher than last year, the total labor force still shrank by 2,700 since December, 1986.

Tulsa's nonfarm wage and salary employment increased 700 during December. A seasonal gain of 1,100 jobs occurred in retail trade and government jobs increased by 600 during the month. Losses of 400 jobs each were noted in construction and services, while the banking sector experienced a 200 job decline.

Total nonfarm wage and salary employment of 301,600 represents an annual increase of only 300 new jobs or a growth rate of less than .1 percent for the year. Two of the eight major industry groups showed job gains, one had no change, and the five remaining groups recorded job losses over the year. Services had the largest annual job increase with 1,800 jobs added. Another large gainer was the trade industry with 900 new employees. Government employment reflected a loss of 900, the construction industry had 800 fewer jobs, and manufacturing was down 500 jobs for the year. Mixed results were experienced within the manufacturing industry as the transportation equipment sector lost 1,300 employees, but 700 jobs were gained in the primary and fabricated metals sector. Also, with annual losses, were mining and finance-insurance-real estate, both down 100 employees each.

The average weekly earnings for 31,900 manufacturing production workers in the Tulsa MSA was $463.97. The increase of $8.69 over November's average was primarily the function of the 1.2 hours increase in the average work week, and was not affected much by a ten cent per hour lower average hourly earnings rate. The increased average weekly earnings for durable goods workers was also a factor of more time worked in the average workweek and a slightly lower hourly pay, while non-durable goods workers pay was almost unchanged from the previous month.

The average weekly earnings for all manufacturing production workers, durable goods workers, and non-durable goods workers were all up significantly over the year due to increases in both average hourly earnings and average weekly hours.

A seasonal downturn in wage and salary employment is normal for the first months of the new year. Largest employment reductions usually occur in the retail trade, services, and construction areas. Record snowfall could add to the seasonal decline experienced during January.

TULSA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE NOV 87 DEC 87	DEC 86 DEC 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	335,200	333,600	337,900	1,600	-2,700
Unemployment	24,100	25,700	29,700	-1,600	-5,600
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.3	8.3	xxx	xxx
Employment	331,100	327,900	328,200	3,200	2,900

TULSA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r	WEEKLY HOURS DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r	HOURLY EARNINGS DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r
ALL MANUFACTURING	463.97	455.28	434.02	43.2	42.0	41.1	10.74	10.84	10.56
Durable goods	488.63	476.43	453.44	44.1	42.5	41.6	11.08	11.21	10.80
Prim & Fab. Metals	449.01	421.61	424.26	48.7	43.6	44.8	9.22	9.67	9.47
Machinery	414.16	414.50	390.22	39.9	40.4	39.9	10.38	10.26	9.78
Non-Durable Goods	362.46	362.98	347.79	39.7	39.8	38.6	9.13	9.12	9.01
Printing & Pub	424.09	419.22	435.53	41.7	41.1	41.4	10.17	10.20	10.52

p=preliminary
r=revised

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

Enid Area employment during December was estimated at 28,150 from a total labor force of 29,150. This represents an employment increase of 475 and growth in the labor force of 400 since November. The December unemployment rate moved downward to 5.5 percent, as compared to the revised November rate of 5.9 percent , and was well below the December, 1986 rate of 7.9 percent. While unemployment is 750 lower than a year ago, the annual employment increase was only 225 and the Enid area labor force declined 525 during the year.

Total nonfarm wage and salary employment for the Enid MSA rose to 21,700 in December, an increase of 200 over the revised November estimate. Gains of 100 jobholders each during the month were indicated for mining, retail trade, and state government sectors. These gains were partially offset by a loss of 100 jobs in the wholesale trade sector.

The current estimate was 200 below that of December, 1986. Employment losses of 100 jobs were noted in both local government and finance-insurance-real estate. Wholesale trade and the transportation-public utilities industries each lost 200 employees. Industries with over-the-year employment gains were services with 200 new jobs and mining and non-durable goods manufacturing, both up 100 employees.

Record snow falls and recent business closings could deepen the normal seasonal decline usually experienced in trade and services during the first months of the new year.

ENID
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r	NOV 87 DEC 87	DEC 86 DEC 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	29,800	29,400	30,325	400	-525
Unemployment	1,650	1,725	2,400	-75	750
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.9	7.9	xxx	xxx
Employment	28,150	27,675	27,925	475	225

ENID
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r	NOV 87 DEC 87	DEC 86 DEC 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21.7	21.5	21.9	0.2	-0.2
MANUFACTURING	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.1
DURABLE GOODS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.1
MINING	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.1
CONSTRUCTION	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	-0.2
TRADE	6.1	6.1	6.3	0.0	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	1.2	1.3	1.4	-0.1	-0.2
Retail Trade	4.9	4.8	4.9	0.1	0.0
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	-0.1
SERVICES	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.0	0.2
GOVERNMENT	3.6	3.5	3.7	0.1	-0.1
Federal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
State	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.0
Local	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	-0.1

p=preliminary
r=revised

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

Total employment in the Lawton Metro Area, according to the latest household survey, rose 1.7 percent in December and was 325 above the December 1986 level. Unemployment dropped another 50 as the civilian labor force climbed 725 over the November estimate. This combination pushes the jobless rate down to 4.6 percent, a sharp improvement over the previous month and year-ago comparison periods.

Total nonfarm wage and salary employment climbed to 33,200 in December, a 200 jump over the November level. A seasonal gain of 100 in both trade and government comprised the entire job change for the payroll series in the November-December period.

Compared to last December, total nonfarm wage and salary jobs stood 100 higher. Services and government rose 400 and 300 over the year and this more than offset losses in four other industries, the largest being a 300 decline in transportation-public utilities

LAWTON
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r	NOV 87 DEC 87	DEC 86 DEC 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	48,625	47,900	48,600	725	25
Unemployment	2,250	2,300	2,550	-50	-300
Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.8	5.2	xx	xxx
Employment	46,375	45,600	46,050	775	325

LAWTON
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r	NOV 87 DEC 87	DEC 86 DEC 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	33.2	33.0	33.1	0.2	0.1
MANUFACTURING	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
DURABLE GOODS	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
MINING	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.0	-0.3
TRADE	8.7	8.6	8.8	0.1	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	7.7	7.7	7.8	0.0	-0.1
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICES	5.7	5.7	5.3	0.0	0.4
GOVERNMENT	11.6	11.5	11.3	0.1	0.3
Federal	5.5	5.5	5.4	0.0	0.1
State	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.0
Local	4.8	4.8	4.6	0.0	0.2

p=preliminary
r=revised

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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